

On *Paralabis aborensis* (Burr) (Dermaptera : Carcinophoridae) comb. nov.

By G. K. SRIVASTAVA, Calcutta.

This species was originally described by Burr (1913) under the genus *Euborellia* Burr. He (1915) did not include it in his revisionary work on the subfamily Carcinophorinae, based on genitalia. Therefore its correct generic position remained in doubt. The author has examined the type and other specimens of the species determined by Burr. The genitalia was dissected from one of the specimens which on examination revealed that this species should be placed under the genus *Paralabis* Burr.

Material examined—(i) 1♂, Reg. No. 2156/19, 4♀♀, Reg. Nos. 2392, 2394-96/19, Rotung, 1,400 ft., 24-26.xii.1911, under the leaf stem of plantain; (ii) 1 nymph and 1♀, Reg. Nos. 2308, 2313/19, Janakmukh, 600 ft., 17, 19.xii.1911 and (iii) 1♂, Reg. No. 2432/19, Dibrugarh, N.E. Assam (India), 17-19.xi.1911, Abor exped., all collected by Kemp, determined by Burr and deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. All these specimens have been referred by Burr (1913). The specimen with Reg. No. 2156/19 has been designated by him as Nomotype, whereas, in the Zoological Survey of India this as well as the specimen with Reg. No. 2396/19 have been labelled as type. In my opinion Burr's Nomotype is the actual type.

Description.—The description given by Burr being very brief, the following additional characters are given below:—

♂ : Head somewhat triangular, depressed, frons tumid, sutures distinct, posterior margin gently concave. Antennae 19-segmented(?). Pronotum slightly longer than broad, median suture well marked, anterior margin truncate, sides a little reflexed, straight and parallel, posterior margin gently rounded. Elytra present in the form of narrow lateral flaps on mesonotum in all the specimens examined excepting in one ♂ with Reg. No. 2432/19 where it is wanting. Penultimate sternite triangular, punctate, with posterior margin gently rounded. Ultimate tergite transverse with median suture faint, feebly punctate. Forceps subcontiguous at base, ridge present in basal one fourth only, inner margin finely crenulate, tapering, right branch more curved and crosses over the right branch. Genitalia typical of the genus with parameres broader at base and narrowed apically, tip rounded, outer margin regularly convex and inner margin emarginate. Preputial sacs with two sclerotised denticulate rods at the end.

♀ : Structure of head, antennae and pronotum same as in male. Sides of abdominal segments rounded, smooth and without longitudinal keel. Last tergite slightly narrowed posteriorly. Penultimate sternite triangular, smooth with posterior margin obtusely rounded. Forceps a little less asymmetrical than male.

Remarks.—This species comes very close to *Paralabis pervicina* (Burr) but differs by its general colouration, pubescent body, depressed head, shape of pronotum which is longer than broad with posterior margin gently rounded, legs uniformly coloured, ultimate tergite with a longitudinal keel on sides, penultimate sternite with posterior margin gently rounded and forceps subcontiguous at base.

I am thankful to The Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for providing facilities.

REFERENCES

- Burr, M. 1913. Zoological results of the Abor Expedition, 1911-1912. X. Dermaptera. *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **8**(2): 135-147.
 ———. 1915. On the male genital armature of Dermaptera. Part. II. Psalidae. *J. R. micr. Soc.*, **1915**: 521-546.

A New Genus and Species of Ephemeridae (Ephemeroptera) from Madagascar

By W. P. McCafferty,

Department of Environmental Biology, University of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Mme J. Fontaine (1968) has recently described a new mayfly nymph, belonging to the superfamily Ephemeroidea, from Madagascar. She was not, however, able to determine its correct taxonomic position, although she believed it to be an Ephemeridae. No scientific name was assigned to this nymph.

Based on a detail study of the taxonomic characters and phylogenetic relationships of all the genera of the Ephemeridae, I find this nymph to be a new and unique genus, correctly placed in the family Ephemeridae. Therefore, based on her description, I propose the name *Fontainica josettae* gen. n. and sp. n., in honour of Mme J. Fontaine.

The nymph is clearly not referable to the African genus, *Eatonica* Navas. The characters given in Demoulin's (1968) description of a nymph, which he believes to be *Eatonica*, are clearly those which would seem predictable on the basis of the phylogenetic position as determined by adult characters. The nymph of *Eatonica* is most similar to *Hexagenia* Walsh of North America, although it differs in a number of characters.

Fontainica is most closely related to the North American genus, *Pentagenit* Walsh. The majority of nymphal characters, particularly in regards to the legs and mouthparts, display a high degree of similarity between these two genera. Also, the frontal process of *Fontainica* seems to represent a simple modification of the bifurcate condition in *Pentagenia*.

Female subimagos of Ephemeridae from Madagascar, which have previously been discussed by Demoulin (1966) and Fontaine (1968), cannot be definitely placed in any genus. These may prove to be the adults of *Fontainica josettae*. The wing venation, however, is similar to that of *Eatonica*, but quite unlike that of *Ephemera* L.

REFERENCES

- Demoulin, G. 1966. Contribution à l'étude des Euthyplociidae (Ephemeroptera). IV. Un nouveau genre de Madagascar. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (N.S.)*, **2**(4): 941-949.
 ———. 1968. Les larves des Ephemeridae (Ephemeroptera) d'Afrique. *Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg.*, **44**(10): 1-3.
 Fontaine, J. 1968. Contribution à l'étude des Ephemeropteres Malgaches: La superfamille des Ephemeroidea. *Bull. Men. Soc. Linn. Lyon.*, **37**(6): 228-242

Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, U.S.A.